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Attorneys for Individual and Representative  
Plaintiff James Jackson

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JAMES JACKSON, on behalf of himself and  
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

FENWAY PARTNERS, LLC; LAURA  
HENDRICKS; GEORGE MANEY; and  
DOES 1-20,

Defendants.

Civil Case No.: C-13-0005 (EDL)

Removed from Superior Court of the State of  
California, County of San Francisco  
Civil Case No.: CGC-12-526564

**AMENDED COLLECTIVE AND CLASS  
ACTION COMPLAINT FOR  
VIOLATIONS AND/OR RECOVERY OF:**  
**(1) FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT;**  
**(2) CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE;**  
**(3) CALIFORNIA INDUSTRIAL  
WELFARE COMMISSION WAGE  
ORDERS;**  
**(4) CIVIL PENALTIES UNDER THE  
CALIFORNIA LABOR CODE  
PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
ACT OF 2004, § 2699(a),(f); and**  
**(5) CALIFORNIA'S UNFAIR  
COMPETITION ACT, BUS. &  
PROF. CODE §§ 17200 *et seq.***

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff James Jackson, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, and all  
others who consent to become Party Plaintiffs, allege as follows:

**NATURE OF THE CASE**

1. Plaintiff was formerly employed as a bus operator (hereinafter "operator" or  
"operators") by Defendant Fenway Partners LLC (formerly doing business as Coach Am  
Group Holdings Corp. (hereinafter "Coach America")) and seeks to represent other current

1 and former operators providing fixed route shuttle services in this collective and class action  
 2 against Fenway Partners LLC (hereinafter “Fenway”), Laura Hendricks, and George Maney  
 3 (collectively hereinafter “Defendant”) alleging that Defendant has engaged in an unlawful  
 4 pattern and practice of failing to (a) provide meal and rest breaks and (b) pay its operators for  
 5 all compensable work performed by such employees, including minimum wage and overtime  
 6 pay, in violation of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”), 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*,  
 7 California Labor Code, California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*,  
 8 (hereinafter “UCL”) and the California Industrial Welfare Commission Order No. 9-2001  
 9 (hereinafter “Wage Order No. 9”). This lawsuit seeks, among other relief, damages resulting  
 10 from Defendant’s failure to pay its operators for time that was necessary and integral to these  
 11 employees’ principal duties, and that was incurred under the control of Defendant and  
 12 required by Defendant for the benefit and convenience of Defendant. Plaintiff seeks  
 13 declaratory and injunctive relief, compensation for all uncompensated work, liquidated and/or  
 14 other damages as permitted by applicable law, penalties, interest, attorneys’ fees and costs.

### 15 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

16 2. Defendants removed this action from San Francisco Superior Court to the  
 17 Northern District of California on January 2, 2013. The Court has personal jurisdiction over  
 18 Defendant pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure § 410.10 because it is doing  
 19 business in the State of California, has committed acts or omissions in California with respect  
 20 to one or more causes of action arising from these acts or omissions, and/or has caused effects  
 21 in California with respect to one or more causes of action arising from these effects.

22 3. Venue is proper in the County of San Francisco in accordance with Code of  
 23 Civil Procedure § 395(a) because at least some of Plaintiff’s injury is alleged to have occurred  
 24 in this county and is also proper under California Code of Civil Procedure § 395.5 because  
 25 some of the actions alleged herein occurred in the County of San Francisco.

### 26 **PARTIES**

27 4. Plaintiff James Jackson was formerly employed by Defendant as an operator.  
 28 He sues on his own behalf, and as class representative on behalf of similarly situated operators

1 who are or were employed by Defendant within the applicable statute of limitations. A true  
2 and correct copy of an executed Consent to Become Party Plaintiff is attached hereto as  
3 Exhibit A. Plaintiff will file additional Consents to Become Party Plaintiff executed by  
4 similarly situated operators as they are secured.

5 5. Defendant Fenway Partners LLC is a private equity fund that has operated  
6 transportation services through its portfolio company Coach America, which provided  
7 transportation services. Defendant Fenway owned Coach America and worked in partnership  
8 with the management team of Coach America that Fenway hired, to leverage Fenway's  
9 accumulated experience, industry-specific knowledge and network of value-added resources  
10 to operate Coach America and to enhance Coach America's performance and profits.

11 6. Defendant George Maney, was at relevant times the chief executive officer of  
12 Coach America and was chosen for that position by Fenway.

13 7. Defendant Laura Hendricks was at relevant times the chief executive officer of  
14 Coach America and was chosen for that position by Fenway.

15 8. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or  
16 otherwise, of each of the Defendants designated herein as DOES are unknown to Plaintiff at  
17 this time and therefore said Defendants are sued by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will  
18 amend this Complaint to show their true names and capacities when ascertained. Plaintiff is  
19 informed and believes and thereon alleges that each Defendant designated herein as a DOE  
20 defendant is legally responsible in some manner for the events and happenings herein alleged  
21 and in such manner proximately caused damages to Plaintiff as hereinafter further alleged.

22 9. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that each of the  
23 Defendants were acting as the agent, employee, partner, or servant of each of the remaining  
24 Defendants and was acting within the course and scope of that relationship, and gave consent  
25 to, ratified, and authorized the acts alleged herein to each of the remaining Defendants.

26 **FACTS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION**

27 10. In violation of the terms of California law and federal law, Defendant has at all  
28 material times failed and refused to pay its operators providing fixed route shuttle services for

1 all compensable: (1) pre/post-trip inspection time, (2) time spent waiting between shifts, (3)  
2 medical examination time, (4) time spent by an operator to maintain his or her commercial  
3 drivers license, and (5) any applicable overtime due for such compensable time (as alleged  
4 more fully below),

5 11. Inspection Time. Defendant requires operators to inspect a bus at the  
6 completion of run assignments. All such time that operators spend to inspect buses is referred  
7 to in this Complaint as “inspection time.”

8 12. This inspection time is caused by Defendant’s requirement and is for the  
9 convenience/benefit of Defendant only.

10 13. Despite the requirements of federal law and/or California law, Defendant has  
11 failed to pay operators for all inspection time actually incurred, and has failed to pay operators  
12 for inspection time at one-and-one-half (1.5) times the regular rate of pay (*i.e.*, time-and-a-  
13 half) when such time causes total hours worked to exceed forty (40) hours in a week and/or  
14 eight (8) hours in a day.

15 14. Waiting Time. Defendant commonly schedules many “runs” to have split shifts  
16 that require operators to drive more than one (1) shift during a given day. In between the shifts  
17 the employee is unable to use the time effectively for his/her own purposes as he/she is still  
18 controlled by Defendant. The time spent waiting by an operator between a shift shall be  
19 referred to hereinafter as “waiting time.”

20 15. This waiting time is caused by Defendant’s route and scheduling decisions and  
21 is for the convenience and benefit of Defendant only.

22 16. Despite the requirements of federal law and California Law, Defendant has  
23 failed and refused to pay operators for all waiting time actually incurred, and has failed and  
24 refused to pay operators for waiting time at one and one half (1.5) times their regular rate of  
25 pay (time-and-a-half) when such time causes total hours worked to exceed forty (40) hours in  
26 a week and/or eight (8) hours in a day.

27 17. Rest Breaks. Pursuant to the IWC Order No. 9, operators are entitled to ten  
28 (10) minutes of paid rest break for each four (4) hour period of work or major fraction thereof,

1 which is referred to in this Complaint as “rest break.”

2 18. Defendant’s run design and scheduling require bus operators to work through  
3 their ten (10) minute period to stay on schedule. As a result, bus operators are not allowed to  
4 take their ten (10) minute rest break earned after each four (4) hours worked. Despite the  
5 requirements of California law, Defendants have failed to provide operators rest breaks.

6 19. Meal Breaks. Pursuant to the IWC Order No. 9, operators are entitled to thirty  
7 (30) minute meal break for each five (5) hour period of work or major fraction thereof, which  
8 is referred to in this Complaint as “meal break.”

9 20. Defendant’s run design and scheduling require bus operators to work through  
10 their thirty (30) minute period to stay on schedule. As a result, bus operators are not allowed  
11 to take their thirty (30) minute meal break earned after each five (5) hours worked. Despite  
12 the requirements of California law, Defendants have failed to provide operators meal breaks.

13 21. Medical Examinations. At the request of the Defendant, operators are required  
14 to take medical and/or physical examinations in connection with their employment. This type  
15 of activity will be called "examination time" in the remainder of this Complaint.

16 22. Despite the requirements of federal law and/or California law, Defendant has  
17 failed and refused to pay operators for all examination time actually incurred, and has failed  
18 and refused to pay operators for examination time at one-and-a-half (1.5) times their regular  
19 rate of pay (time-and-a-half) when such time causes their total hours worked to exceed forty  
20 (40) hours in a week and/or eight (8) hours in a day.

21 23. License Time. In connection with their employment for Defendant and at the  
22 request of the Defendant, operators are required to go to and spend time at the California  
23 department of motor vehicles regarding licensing to operate commercial vehicles. This type of  
24 activity will be called "license time" in the remainder of this Complaint.

25 24. Despite the requirements of federal law and/or California law, Defendant has  
26 failed and refused to pay operators for all license time actually incurred, and has failed and  
27 refused to pay operators for such time at one-and-a-half (1.5) times their regular rate of pay  
28 (time-and-a-half) when such time causes their total hours worked to exceed forty (40) hours in

1 a week and/or eight (8) hours in a day.

2 25. Time Records. Defendant do not keep accurate records of the actual amount of  
3 operators' above-referenced inspection time, waiting time, license time, and examination  
4 time, despite the fact that such time is required by Defendant's route and scheduling  
5 decisions. Defendant's breach of their obligation to keep accurate records of such  
6 compensable time has resulted in a lack of accurate records to show exactly how much  
7 compensable time operators have spent in such time. Plaintiff is unable to state with precision  
8 the amount of such time for which operators are uncompensated, but can reasonably estimate  
9 this time based on a review of documents that are in Defendant's sole and exclusive  
10 possession. Plaintiff will establish good faith estimates of the amount of his uncompensated  
11 compensable time and damages after completing discovery and analyzing Defendant's  
12 evidence.

13 26. Defendant's willful refusal to pay. Defendant has continuously failed to  
14 correct the violations described herein. Plaintiff has been deprived of his legally mandated  
15 compensation for compensable time, as alleged herein, due to Defendant's willful refusal to  
16 pay operators for all such compensable time.

### 17 **COLLECTIVE AND CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

18 27. Plaintiff bring the First Cause of Action (for violations of the FLSA) as an  
19 "opt-in" collective action pursuant to Section 16(b) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) on behalf  
20 of himself and a proposed collection of similarly situated individuals defined as follows, and  
21 hereinafter referred to as the "FLSA Collection":

22 All individuals who are currently employed, or formerly have been employed,  
23 by Defendant(s) as a bus operator or in an equivalent position providing fixed  
24 route shuttle services within the last three (3) years.

25 28. Plaintiff and on behalf of other similarly situated operators defined above, seek  
26 relief on a collective basis challenging Defendant's policy and practice of failing to pay for all  
27 hours worked plus applicable overtime and failing to accurately record all hours worked.  
28 Named Plaintiff and the FLSA Collection are similarly situated, have performed substantially

1 similar duties for Defendant, and are uniformly subject to and are currently being subjected to  
2 Defendant's uniform, class-wide payroll practices, including the policy of and practice of not  
3 compensating operators for compensable time as described herein. The number and identity of  
4 other similarly situated persons yet to opt-in and consent to be party-Plaintiff may be  
5 determined from the records of Defendant, and potential opt-ins may be easily and quickly  
6 notified of the pendency of this action.

7 29. The names and addresses of the individuals who comprise the FLSA Collection  
8 are available from Defendant. Accordingly, Plaintiff herein prays for an Order requiring  
9 Defendant to provide the names and all available locating information for all members of the  
10 FLSA Collection, so notice can be provided regarding the pendency of this action, and of such  
11 individuals' right to opt-in to this action as party-Plaintiff.

12 30. Plaintiff brings the Second through Eighth Causes of Action as an "opt-out"  
13 class action, on behalf of himself and a proposed class of similarly situated individuals  
14 defined initially as follows, and hereinafter referred to as the "California Class":

15 All individuals who are currently employed, or formerly have been employed,  
16 by Defendant(s) as a bus operator or in an equivalent position providing fixed  
17 route shuttle services in California within the last three (3) years.

18 Excluded from the class are anyone employed by counsel for Plaintiff in this action, and any  
19 Judge to whom this action is assigned and his or her immediate family members.

20 31. Plaintiff brings the Ninth Cause of Action (the claims under § 17200 *et seq.*) as  
21 an "opt-out" class action, on behalf of himself and a proposed class of similarly situated  
22 individuals defined initially as follows, and hereinafter referred to as the "Section 17200  
23 Class":

24 All individuals who are currently employed, or formerly have been employed,  
25 by Defendant(s) as a bus operator or in an equivalent position providing fixed  
26 route shuttle services within the last four (4) years.

27 Excluded from the class are anyone employed by counsel for Plaintiffs in this action, and any  
28 Judge to whom this action is assigned and his or her immediate family members.

1           32.    Numerosity. Defendant has employed hundreds of individuals as operators  
2 during the relevant time periods.

3           33.    Existence and Predominance of Common Questions. Common questions of  
4 law and/or fact exist as to the members of the proposed classes and, in addition, common  
5 questions of law and/or fact predominate over questions affecting only individual members of  
6 the proposed classes. The common questions include the following:

- 7           a. Whether Defendant's policy and practice of not compensating their  
8 operators for all examination time, license time, inspection time, and/or  
9 waiting time, violates California labor laws;
- 10          b. Whether Defendant's policy and practice with respect to rest breaks and  
11 meal breaks, violates Wage Order No. 9 and/or the California Labor Code;
- 12          c. Whether Defendant's payroll policies and practices have violated  
13 California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 204 and 226;
- 14          d. Whether Defendant's practices have violated the UCL;
- 15          e. Whether the class members are entitled to unpaid wages, waiting time  
16 penalties, and other relief;
- 17          f. Whether Defendant owes civil penalties under the Private Attorney General  
18 Act of 2004, codified at Labor Code § 2698 *et seq.* (hereinafter "PAGA"),  
19 and specifically under Labor Code § 2699(a),(f), for violations of Wage  
20 Order No. 9 and/or the California Labor Code;
- 21          g. Whether Defendant's affirmative defenses, if any, raise common issues of  
22 fact or law as to Plaintiff and the class members; and
- 23          h. Whether Plaintiff and the proposed classes are entitled to damages and  
24 equitable relief, including, but not limited to, restitution and a preliminary  
25 and/or permanent injunction, and if so, the proper measure and formulation  
26 of such relief.

27           34.    Typicality. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the proposed classes.  
28 Defendant's common course of conduct in violation of law as alleged herein has caused



1 Plaintiff and the proposed classes to sustain the same or similar injuries and damages.

2 Plaintiff's claims are therefore representative of and co-extensive with the claims of the  
3 proposed classes.

4 35. Adequacy. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the proposed classes  
5 because his interests do not conflict with the interests of the members of the classes he seeks  
6 to represent. Plaintiff has retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class action  
7 litigation, and Plaintiff intends to prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiff and his counsel  
8 will fairly and adequately protect the interests of members of the proposed classes.

9 36. Superiority. The class action is superior to other available means for the fair  
10 and efficient adjudication of this dispute. The injury suffered by each member of the proposed  
11 classes, while meaningful on an individual basis, is not of such magnitude as to make the  
12 prosecution of individual actions against Defendant economically feasible. Individualized  
13 litigation increases the delay and expense to all parties and the court system presented by the  
14 legal and factual issues of the case. By contrast, the class action device presents far fewer  
15 management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economies of scale,  
16 and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

17 37. In the alternative, the proposed classes may be certified because:

- 18 a. the prosecution of separate actions by the individual members of the  
19 proposed classes would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudication  
20 with respect to individual members of the proposed classes that would  
21 establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant; and  
22 Defendant has acted and/or refused to act on grounds generally applicable  
23 to the proposed classes, thereby making appropriate final and injunctive  
24 relief with respect to members of the proposed classes as a whole.

### 25 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### 26 **Violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act**

#### 27 **(By the FLSA Collection)**

28 38. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set forth

1 herein.

2 39. At all material times, Plaintiff and all similarly situated operators who submit  
3 Consents to Become Party Plaintiffs are or were employed by and engaged in providing  
4 services necessary to the transport of passengers by Defendant, and have been entitled to the  
5 rights, protections, and benefits provided under the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.*

6 40. The FLSA requires, among other things, that employers pay employees the  
7 minimum wage for all time worked plus overtime. 29 U.S.C. §§ 206, 207, 215.

8 41. At all material times, inspection time, waiting time, license time, examination  
9 time, described above is necessarily and directly related to the principal activities of the  
10 operators' duties, and thus constitutes compensable time under the FLSA and is subject to the  
11 FLSA's overtime requirements. 29 C.F.R. § 785.38.

12 42. At all material times, Defendant has violated the FLSA by failing to pay  
13 operators for all compensable work time, including but not limited to, waiting time, license  
14 time, examination time, and inspection time, plus applicable overtime.

15 43. At all material times, Defendant has violated the FLSA by failing to pay  
16 operators at one-and-one-half (1.5) times the regular rate of pay when waiting time, license  
17 time, examination time, and inspection time causes an operator's total hours worked to exceed  
18 forty (40) hours in a week.

19 44. Defendant has also violated the FLSA by failing to keep required, accurate  
20 records of all hours worked by their operators. 29 U.S.C. § 211(c).

21 45. Plaintiff and all similarly situated employees are victims of a uniform and  
22 entity-wide compensation policy. This uniform policy, in violation of the FLSA, has been  
23 applied to all operators employed by Defendant.

24 46. Plaintiff and all similarly situated individuals are entitled to damages equal to  
25 the mandated pay and overtime premium pay within the three (3) years preceding the filing of  
26 this Complaint, plus periods of equitable tolling, because Defendant acted willfully and knew  
27 or showed reckless disregard of whether their conduct was prohibited by the FLSA.

28 47. Defendant has acted neither in good faith nor with reasonable grounds to

1 believe that their actions and omissions were not a violation of the FLSA. Plaintiff and other  
 2 similarly situated individuals are entitled to recover an award of liquidated damages in an  
 3 amount equal to the amount of unpaid compensation, including overtime pay, and/or  
 4 prejudgment interest at the applicable rate. 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

5 48. As a result of violations of the FLSA's minimum wage and overtime pay  
 6 provisions, Defendant has unlawfully withheld compensation from Plaintiff and all similarly  
 7 situated individuals. Defendant is liable for unpaid compensation, together with an amount  
 8 equal as liquidated damages, attorneys' fees and costs of this action. 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

### 9 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### 10 **Failure to Pay All Straight Time and/or Overtime Worked in Violation of California** 11 **Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1197, 1198, and 1199; and IWC Wage Order No. 9-2001** 12 **(By the California Class)**

13 49. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set forth  
 14 herein.

15 50. Plaintiff and the proposed California Class have been required by Defendant to  
 16 work off-the-clock without compensation, including but not limited to, waiting time, license  
 17 time, examination time, and inspection time, which is compensable work time, and Defendant  
 18 is required by law to pay operators for this time. By failing to compensate operators for all  
 19 hours worked, Defendant has violated Wage Order No. 9 and California Labor Code §§ 510,  
 20 1194, 1197, 1198 and 1199.

21 51. Plaintiff and the proposed California Class have been required and permitted to  
 22 work shifts lasting over eight (8) hours in duration for which they were not paid overtime  
 23 wages. Pursuant to Wage Order No. 9 and California Labor Code §§ 510, 1194, 1197, 1198  
 24 and 1199 it is unlawful for an employer to fail to pay at one and one-half (1.5) time the  
 25 regular rate for all hours worked over eight (8) in a day/or over forty (40) in a week.

26 52. Pursuant to Wage Order No. 9 and California Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1198,  
 27 Plaintiff and the proposed California Class are entitled to recover in a civil action the unpaid  
 28 balance of the full amount of straight time owed to them, including interest thereon, liquidated

1 damages in an amount equal to the unpaid minimum wages, plus reasonable attorneys' fees  
2 and costs.

### 3 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### 4 **Failure to Provide Itemized Wage Statements in Violation of California Labor Code**

#### 5 **§ 226 and IWC Wage Order 9-2001**

#### 6 **(By the California Class)**

7 53. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set forth  
8 herein.

9 54. Defendant has failed and continues to fail to provide timely, accurate itemized  
10 wage statements to Plaintiff and members of the proposed California Class in accordance with  
11 California Labor Code § 226 and Wage Order No. 9. The wage statements that Defendant has  
12 provided to its operators, including Plaintiff and the proposed California Class members, do  
13 not accurately reflect the actual hours worked and wages earned, because they do not include  
14 the appropriate amount of time regarding inspection time, waiting time, examination time,  
15 and license time.

16 55. Defendant's failure to provide timely, accurate, itemized wage statements to  
17 Plaintiff and members of the proposed California Class in accordance with the California  
18 Labor Code and the applicable Wage Orders has been knowing and intentional. Accordingly,  
19 Defendant are liable for damages and penalties under Labor Code § 226.

### 20 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### 21 **Waiting Time Penalties Under California Labor Code §§ 201, 202, and 203**

#### 22 **(By the California Class)**

23 56. Plaintiff incorporate by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set forth  
24 herein.

25 57. California Labor Code § 201(a) requires an employer who discharges an  
26 employee to pay compensation due and owing to said employee upon discharge. California  
27 Labor Code § 202(a) requires an employer to pay compensation due and owing within  
28 seventy-two (72) hours of an employee's termination of employment by resignation.

California Labor Code § 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay compensation promptly upon discharge or resignation, as required under §§ 201 and 202, then the employer is liable for waiting time penalties in the form of continued compensation for up to thirty (30) work days.

58. Certain members of the proposed California Class are no longer employed by Defendant but have not been paid full compensation for all hours worked, as alleged above. They are entitled to unpaid compensation for all hours worked in the form of , , inspection time, waiting time, examination time, license time, and overtime, for which to date they have not received compensation.

59. Defendant has failed and refused, and continue to willfully fail and refuse, to timely pay compensation and wages to the Plaintiff and members of the proposed California Class whose employment with Defendant have terminated, as required by California Labor Code §§ 201 and 202. As a direct and proximate result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and proposed California class members for up to thirty (30) days of waiting time penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 203, together with interest thereon.

60. WHEREFORE, pursuant to Labor Code §§ 218, 218.5, and 218.6, Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to recover the full amount of their unpaid wages, continuation wages under § 203, interest thereon, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs of suit.

#### **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **Failure To Pay all Waged Owed Every Pay Period Under California Labor Code § 204**

#### **(By the California Class)**

61. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

62. At all times relevant during the liability period, Plaintiff and the other members of each Class were employees of Defendant covered by Labor Code § 204.

63. Pursuant to Labor Code § 204, Plaintiff and members of each Class were entitled to receive on regular paydays all wages earned for the pay period corresponding to the payday.

64. Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees all wages earned each pay period. Plaintiff are informed, believe, and thereon allege, that at all times relevant during the liability period, Defendant maintained a policy or practice of not paying Plaintiff and other similarly situated employees, overtime wages for all overtime hours worked.

65. As a result of Defendant's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and members of each Class have suffered damages in an amount, subject to proof, to the extent they were not paid all wages each pay period. The precise amount of unpaid wages is not presently known to Plaintiff but can be determined directly from Defendant's records or indirectly based on information from Defendant's records.

66. WHEREFORE, pursuant to Labor Code §§ 218, 218.5 and 218.6, Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to recover the full amount of their unpaid wages, interest thereon, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit.

#### **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **Failure to Allow Meal Periods Pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7 and IWC Order 9-2001 (By the California Class)**

67. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set forth herein.

68. IWC Order No. 9 provides that employees are entitled to a thirty (30) minute meal period for every five (5) hours worked or major fraction thereof and requires an employer to pay an additional hour of compensation for each meal period the employer fails to permit or authorize to non-exempt employees. Plaintiff and members of the Class consistently worked over five (5) hours per shift without receiving a thirty (30) minute meal period and/or being permitted to take such meal period.

69. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's violation of Labor Code § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 9 Plaintiff and other Class members have suffered irreparable harm and monetary damages entitling them to both injunctive relief and restitution. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and on behalf of the Class, seeks damages and all other relief allowable,

1 including premium pay for each missed meal break, plus reasonable attorneys' fees and costs,  
 2 waiting time penalties to those employees no longer employed by Defendant, as well as any  
 3 penalties that may be applied pursuant to the IWC Order No. 9 and/or the California Labor  
 4 Code.

### 5 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### 6 **Failure to Allow Rest Breaks Pursuant to Labor Code § 226.7 and IWC Order 9-2001**

#### 7 **(By the California Class)**

8 70. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set forth  
 9 herein.

10 71. Wage Order No. 9 provides that employees are entitled to a paid ten (10)  
 11 minute rest period for every four (4) hours worked or major fraction thereof and requires an  
 12 employer to pay an additional hour of compensation for each rest period the employer fails to  
 13 permit or authorize to non-exempt employees. Plaintiff and members of the Class consistently  
 14 worked over four (4) hours per shift without receiving a paid ten (10) minute rest period  
 15 and/or being permitted to take such rest break.

16 72. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's violation of Labor Code  
 17 § 226.7 and Wage Order No. 9 Plaintiff and other Class members have suffered irreparable  
 18 harm and monetary damages entitling them to both injunctive relief and restitution. Plaintiff,  
 19 on behalf of himself and on behalf of the Class, seeks damages and all other relief allowable,  
 20 including premium pay for each missed rest break, plus reasonable attorneys' fees and costs,  
 21 waiting time penalties to those employees no longer employed by Defendant, as well as any  
 22 penalties that may be applied pursuant to Wage Order No. 9 and/or the California Labor Code.

### 23 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### 24 **PAGA CLAIMS, California Labor Code § 2699(a), (f)**

#### 25 **(By the California Class)**

26 73. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs as if full set forth herein.

27 74. Under PAGA, "[n]otwithstanding any other provision of law, any provision of  
 28 this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and

1 Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards,  
 2 agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative, be recovered  
 3 through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself or  
 4 herself and other current or former employees pursuant to the procedures specified in Section  
 5 2699.3.” California Labor Code § 2699(a).

6 75. PAGA also provides: “For all provisions of this code except those for which a  
 7 civil penalty is specifically provided, there is established a civil penalty for a violation of  
 8 these provisions, as follows: (1) If, at the time of the alleged violation, the person does not  
 9 employ one or more employees, the civil penalty is five hundred dollars (\$500). (2) If, at the  
 10 time of the alleged violation, the person employs one or more employees, the civil penalty is  
 11 one hundred dollars (\$100) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial  
 12 violation and two hundred dollars (\$200) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each  
 13 subsequent violation.” California Labor Code § 2699(f)(1)-(2).

14 76. Plaintiff brings this action under PAGA individually and as a representative  
 15 suit on behalf of all current and former employees pursuant to the procedures in Labor Code  
 16 § 2699.3 or in the alternative as a class action as alleged above

17 77. Plaintiff satisfied the pre-filing notice and exhaustion of administrative  
 18 remedies requirement under Labor Code section 2699.3(a).

19 78. As alleged above, Defendant has violated several provisions of the California  
 20 Labor Code, including but not limited to Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203, 510, 218.5, 218.6,  
 21 226.3, 226(a), 510, 558, 1194, 1197, 1198, 1199, and Wage Order No. 9-2001, for which  
 22 Plaintiffs seek recovery of civil penalties under Labor Code §§ 2698 and 2699(f).

23 79. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs seek penalties and interest as allowed by law, costs  
 24 of suit, and any further relief that the Court deems appropriate.

### 25 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

26 **Violation of California’s Unfair Competition Law, Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.***

27 **(By the Section 17200 Class)**

28 80. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all paragraphs above as if fully set forth



1 herein.

2 81. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of themselves and all others similarly  
3 situated in his representative capacity as a private attorney general against Defendant and  
4 Does 1 through 20, for their unlawful business acts and/or practices pursuant to the UCL  
5 which prohibits all unlawful business acts/or practices.

6 82. Plaintiff assert these claims as they are representative of an aggrieved group  
7 and as a private attorney general on behalf of the General Public and other persons who have  
8 been exposed to Defendant's unlawful acts and/or practices and are owed wages that the  
9 Defendant should be required to pay or reimburse under the restitutionary remedy provided by  
10 the UCL.

11 83. Defendant's failure to properly pay for all hours worked, failure to pay  
12 overtime, failure to pay all wages when they were due and upon termination, failure to  
13 provide accurate and itemized wage statements, as alleged above, constitutes unlawful and/or  
14 unfair business acts and/or practices within the meaning of the UCL.

15 84. As a result of its unlawful and/or unfair acts, Defendant has reaped and  
16 continues to reap unfair benefits and illegal profits at the expense of Plaintiff and Class  
17 members. Defendant should be enjoined from this activity and provide restitution by restoring  
18 to Plaintiff and the other Class members the wrongfully withheld wages.

19 85. The acts and practices alleged in the preceding paragraphs occurred in  
20 connection with Defendant's conduct of trade and commerce in California.

21 86. Defendant's misconduct as alleged herein gave Defendant an unfair  
22 competitive advantage over its competitors.

23 87. As a direct and proximate result of the aforementioned acts, Defendant, Does  
24 1-20, and each of them, received and continues to hold monies which Plaintiff and the other  
25 Class members have a possessory interest in.

26 88. Defendant's conduct constitutes unlawful and unfair acts or practices  
27 conducted in the course of Defendant's respective businesses, and thereby constitutes  
28 violations of the UCL. Such conduct offends the established public policy of the State of

California and is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, and substantially injurious.

89. Pursuant to § 17203 of the UCL, Plaintiff seeks an order of this Court enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage in the unlawful and/or unfair business practices, and any other act prohibited by the UCL.

90. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and other Class members are entitled to equitable relief, including premium pay, restitution, attorneys' fees and costs, prejudgment interest, declaratory relief, and a permanent injunction enjoining Defendant from its unlawful and/or unfair activity.

### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief as follows:

- a) For an order certifying that the First Cause of Action of this Complaint may be maintained as a collective action pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) and requiring that Defendant identify all members of the FLSA Collection and to provide all locating information for members of the FLSA Collection, and to provide notice to all members of the FLSA Collection apprising them of the pendency of this action and their opportunity to file Consents to Become Party Plaintiff thereto.
- b) For an order certifying that the Second through Eighth Causes of Action of this Complaint may be maintained as a class action on behalf of a class on behalf of a class as defined herein and that notice of the pendency of this action be provided to members of the California Class;
- c) For an order certifying that the Ninth Cause of Action of this Complaint may be maintained as a class action on behalf of a class on behalf of a class as defined herein and that notice of the pendency of this action be provided to members of the Section 17200 Class;
- d) For an order designating Plaintiff as class representatives for both the FLSA and California state law claims and Plaintiff's attorneys as counsel for both the FLSA Collection and the proposed classes;
- e) For an order awarding Plaintiff, the FLSA Collection, and the proposed classes

- 1 compensatory damages and statutory damages (including liquidated damages on  
2 the FLSA claim), including unpaid wages, overtime compensation, and all other  
3 sums of money owed, together with interest on these amounts;
- 4 f) For preliminary, permanent, and mandatory injunctive relief prohibiting  
5 Defendant, its officers, and agents, from committing the violations of law herein  
6 alleged in the future;
- 7 g) For a declaratory judgment that Defendant has violated the FLSA and California  
8 Labor Law and public policy as alleged herein;
- 9 h) For an order imposing all statutory and/or civil penalties provided by law,  
10 including without limitation penalties under California Labor Code §§ 203 and  
11 226(e), together with interest on these amounts;
- 12 i) For exemplary and punitive damages, as appropriate and available under each  
13 cause of action, pursuant to California Civil Code § 3294;
- 14 j) For all unpaid overtime wages due to Plaintiff and each Class member;
- 15 k) For an order enjoining Defendant from further unfair and unlawful business  
16 practices in violation of the UCL;
- 17 l) Disgorgement of profits;
- 18 m) For an order awarding restitution of the unpaid regular, overtime, and premium  
19 wages due to Plaintiff and Class members;
- 20 n) For pre- and post-judgment interest;
- 21 o) For disgorgement of profits;
- 22 p) For an order awarding restitution of the unpaid regular, overtime, and premium  
23 wages due to Plaintiff and Class members;
- 24 q) For an award of reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by the FLSA, California  
25 Labor Code §§ 226(e) and 1194; California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5;  
26 and/or other applicable law;
- 27 r) For all costs of suit; and
- 28 s) For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

1 DATED: JANUARY 4, 2013

Respectfully submitted,  
THE TIDRICK LAW FIRM

2  
3  
4 By:



STEVEN G. TIDRICK, SBN 224760  
JOEL B. YOUNG, SBN 236662

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9 E-mail: [jby@tidricklaw.com](mailto:jby@tidricklaw.com)

10 Attorneys for Individual and Representative  
11 Plaintiff James Jackson

**JURY DEMAND**

12 Plaintiff in the above-referenced action, on his own behalf and on behalf of all persons  
13 he seeks to represent, hereby demands a trial by jury on all counts.

14 DATED: JANUARY 4, 2013

Respectfully submitted,

15 THE TIDRICK LAW FIRM

16  
17  
18 By:



STEVEN G. TIDRICK, SBN 224760  
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24 Attorneys for Individual and Representative  
25 Plaintiff James Jackson

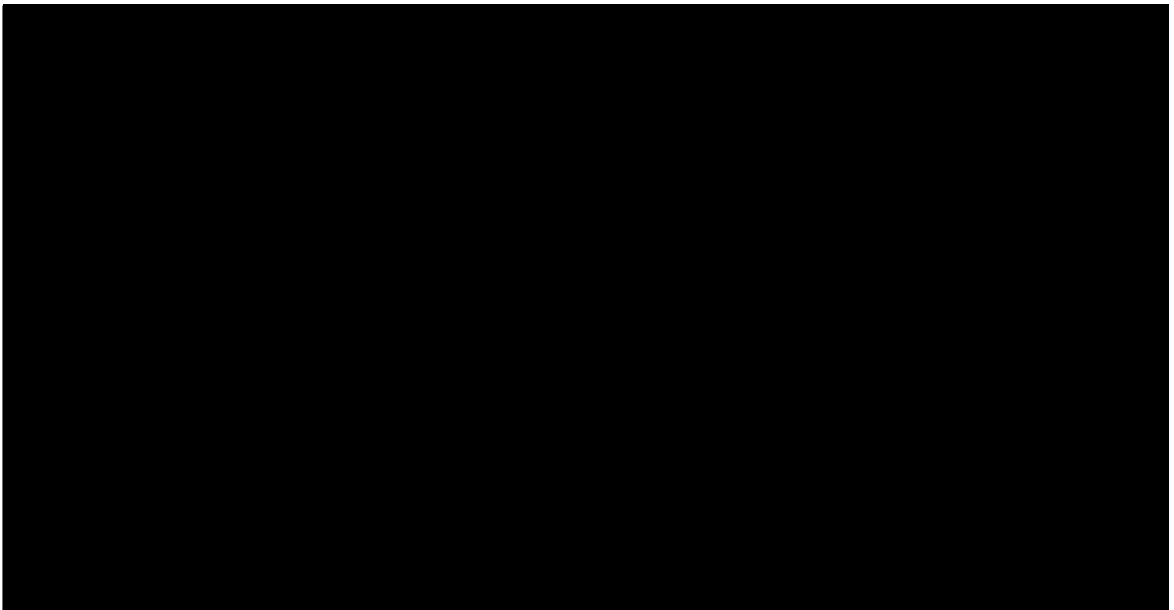
Exhibit A

**CONSENT TO BECOME PARTY PLAINTIFF**

I, am or have been, currently or formerly employed by Fenway Partners LLC, Laura Hendricks, and George Maney (collectively hereinafter "Defendant") as a bus operator, and I hereby consent to be a party plaintiff in such action arising under the Fair Labor Standards Act against Defendant regarding Defendant's failure to fully compensate me for all compensable work time. I hereby authorize the Tidrick Law Firm to represent me before any court or agency on such claims.

Date: 11/30/12 By: James A. Jackson  
Signature

Print name: James A. Jackson



Contact Information Redacted